Years	Disposed by					
	Department			Magistrate		Pending disposal
	Compounded	Released	Written off	Convicted	Acquitted	
1095	9	...	...	1		
1096	4	...	..	1		
1097	10	..	1	2		
1098	8	...	...	3	Nil	Nil
1099	19	..	...	3		
1100	11	...	..	...		
1101 up to Meenam	15	2	...	2		

Voting of Demands for Grants—(*cont*).

Demand XIV.—Accounts and Finance. Rs. 35—lakh.

Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi.—Sir, I rise to move that the Council may be pleased to grant a sum of Rs. 34,841 under "XIV, Accounts and Finance" for the year 1102.

I shall now speak a few words on the items on which I think some explanation may be necessary for the information of the Members.

First of all comes the temporary establishment. With a view to bring about a more efficient and more timely system of local audit, two divisions of local audit were created during the course of the year. Under the old system, the local audit was being conducted by an Assistant Comptroller with a few auditors. Much of the time of the staff which could have been utilised for audit was spent in transit, and it was found that the programme of audit for one year could not completely be gone through. It was also found that a detailed and complete system of audit was practically impossible under the system for want of time. Again, the long interval which lapsed between the time of making up of accounts by the offices inspected and of their audit was making the system rather inept and inefficacious. To remedy these defects and to make the local audit as efficient as possible for serving its useful purpose of effective check over the accounts

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

of all offices, the only alternative was to introduce a continuous local audit. As a step in this direction, the Government were pleased to sanction the bifurcation of the local audit. The offices subject to local audit were formed into two divisions, the southern and the northern, each division being placed under a Superintendent from the office with the required two auditors. It was considered that two officers with a staff of two auditors in each division could do better than an officer with four auditors. The limitation of jurisdiction of each set of audit staff saved much time otherwise spent in transit for a more frequent audit, not to speak of the savings in travelling allowance and local allowance, and the audit of some offices which was conducted only once a year before, was now made half-yearly. Thus, in place of one officer in charge of local audit, there had to be sent two Superintendents from the office. To attend to the work of review in the office, in place of a Superintendent thus deputed for local audit, an officer was essential, and hence the post of a Superintendent. The work in the office was otherwise also too heavy for the existing number of officers in the matter of review and supervision.

The correspondence work in my office had in recent years become so heavy that one typist was for a long time finding it impossible to cope with the work; with the already heavy correspondence of the office, the number of local audit reports and papers for remarks ordinarily received, and those received during the budget period, the one typist was literally being killed by unintermittent work in and out of office hours. Hence the temporary typist.

The records of the office could not be maintained properly for want of hands for some time past, and the temporary attender is for doing work in the records.

Training in the Madras Accountant-General's Office.

I have made clear in my speech introducing the budget estimates the necessity for the proposed training. I shall repeat them here. "Rapid changes are taking place in the system of accounts, and the Government deem it extremely desirable that their Account Office should occasionally send a few of the senior officers of the department for gaining practical experience of the up-to-date account system. I am sure that, on this policy of the Government for ensuring greater efficiency of their Account Department, there cannot be two opinions. This course, as it seems to me, is all the more necessary as the House has rightly set its face against the system of Test Audit at the hands of outside experts, which was made clear during the last budget session."

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

It may be asked whether the Comptroller's Office itself is not a training ground, and what necessity is there for sending one to Madras. In this connection, I may state that there is some difference between the training of the subordinate staff of auditors and that of auditors and officers in the higher grade. The former continue to be auditors only, while the latter are to occupy positions of responsibility as reviewing officers (i. e Superintendents and Assistant Comptrollers) and eventually in some case as the Comptroller of Accounts himself. On these latter class of officers rest the duty of check of audit and other matters of finance, the interpretation of *Code* rules and also their correct application to the subject dealt with. To keep them in a state of efficiency, it was and is found necessary that they should know not only the rules and procedure as prescribed in our *Codes*, but the more elaborate and comprehensive rules and procedure in a wider sphere such as those existing in the Madras Presidency, by practical experience. The object and reason underlying the various rules have to be understood, and this can be better done, if the rules are studied with reference to the practice in a wider sphere. It is on this ground that our ex-Diwans like Mr. (now Sir) A. R. Banerji ordered the deputation of our officers to Madras.

It is only the efficiency of the Account Department which is to look out for the proper maintenance of the accounts of each and very department in the State, that the Government have at heart in deputing the officer for training, and may I hope that there will be nobody in the House who wish to sacrifice the better efficiency of their Account Department for a paltry sum of of Rs. 1,000 as indicated in the cut motion.

Local Allowance:—No provision is made for 1102 for this, while Rs. 780 was provided for the current year. This allowance at the rate of Rs. 10 was being granted to compensate the local audit staff against any increased expenses which they have to incur, owing to prolonged halts away from the Head-quarters. By limiting the jurisdiction in consequence of the creation of two divisions the necessity for the allowance ceased, having regard to the fact that a good number of offices for audit is situated at the respective Head-quarters. The local allowance was, therefore, abolished, and hence the absence of any provision.

Travelling Allowance:—The budget for the year was Rs. 3,800 and the revised estimate comes to Rs. 2,300 only, i e., a decrease of Rs. 1,500. For the next year a sum of Rs. 2,500 only is provided, and the reason for the large decrease, as already explained, is mainly the bifurcation of the local audit and the consequent limitation of the jurisdiction of the local staff.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Motions Nos. 93 to 95

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 24,215 for "Office Establishment" by one rupee.*

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,584 for "Temporary Establishment" by Rs. 1,200.*

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,584 for "Temporary Establishment" by Rs. 1,300.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I have put down this token motion to call your attention once again to pages 346 and 347 of Vol. 1, No. 5. An Hon'ble Member of this House stated with reference to Test Audit "that there were any number of defalcations, and the Government ought to have conducted an audit and submitted a report, and whether the Government had published a statement in the Gazette." The same Member said "that practically in all departments there are defalcations, which are not brought to the notice of the Government. In the case of small amounts the Heads of Departments will not make it public. What they generally do is that the money is secured. I know that in many cases, when defalcations take place, the Head of the Department recovers the money and hushes up the whole thing, and the public will not know of it." Another Member made a very strong remark that there is something rotten in the State. Having made such strong remarks, I expected the Government to make a statement with reference to the charges made in this House. One year has passed, and I await the Government's reply.

I have only one more point to touch, viz., the deputation of the officers to the Accountant-General's Office, Madras, for extra training from our State. I understand, Sir, that all the training that they get there is to look through certain forms and other things that come there in the office.

President.—They will know what the up-to-date methods are.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I have no objection in spending the money, but what I understand is that all the rules and regulations framed for the Accountant-General's Office are copied here, and we get all the *Manuals* and all the benefits of their experience here. Already, we have got such a system. If that is so, where is the necessity to depute a man to go there? We want well-trained men in our State to look through the accounts to prevent all untoward happenings. I wait for the reply of the Government on all these points.

President.—What is the first charge?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—That there are any number of defalcations which have not been brought to the notice of the Govern-

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ment and whether the Government would enquire into it. Then, everything is rotten in the State. That was another charge brought by the Hon'ble Members for Urakam and Cranganur.

President.—I cannot say that they have not been investigated.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—They made sweeping general remarks like that. The Government is to repudiate them. I wish to know whether the Government accepts such charges.

Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi.—No defalcations were reported this year. The other is already pending.

Mr A.B. Salem.—They have not reported the cases at all.

President.—Then, you say, that there were defalcation cases that actually took place.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The Member's charge was that corruption was going on everywhere. When such sweeping statements are made by Hon'ble Members of this House, it is incumbent upon the Government to make some enquiry to repudiate the statement.

President.—They are only general charges.

Mr. N. Padmanabha Menon.—A word of explanation, Sir. The whole discussion came up on the Test Audit resolution, and the one point we pressed upon the Government was this. We have a system of rules, and if these rules were applied properly, the chances of defalcations could be minimised. We wanted the Government to enquire into the working of the rules and submit a report. That was the point that we raised during the Test Audit resolution We are not informed whether those rules are applied strictly in conducting audits and in keeping accounts. That was the point raised. Never did we make specific charges.

President.—Rules are made for guiding us in the discharge of our various duties.

Mr. N. Padmanabha Menon.—I think so. The Government have certain rules, and they must be guided by them.

President.—These rules are not new to us. These are all copied from British rules.

Mr. N. Padmanabha Menon.—Whether the rules were followed by those responsible for keeping the accounts in the various offices is to be considered.

President.—Those who are in charge of the audit will see whether those rules are properly adhered to, and whenever the disregard of those rules or departure from those rules are brought to the notice of the Government, action is taken.

Mr. N. Padmanabha Menon .I only emphasise the necessity for the Government to pay more attention in these cases. We do not make any sweeping charges.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

President.—You may furnish the explanation. So do you insist for sending our men for training in the Accountant-General's Office ?

Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi.—We have not simply copied the rules. There are so many questions which cannot be decided here. There will be practical defects in all things, and more in the Accounts Department. A little experience of the Accounts Department will convince any one that it is not practically possible to set everything right by mere reference to rules.

President.—You mean that those who are conversant with the practical details of the working of the department will be satisfied as to the necessity of well-trained men in the department. It is only by actual working that we get a grasp of the rules.

Mr. K Krishna Pisharodi.—Yes. The rules that were in existence in the Accountant-General's Office, Madras, have been changed. The fundamental rules have been introduced We have to know what rules can be advantageously introduced here. So we are sending one of our officers there. We need not copy everything; we will adopt something of our own. We will copy what is best and adopt it. For that it is occasionally necessary to send one of our officers to the Accountant-General's Office. We sent one officer in 1093. Since then, we have got many changes in the rules. Account Rules are changing day by day, and unless we also see how things can be done, the practical defects which we experience here cannot be rectified.

President.—With regard to the defalcation cases, Mr. Achyuta Menon's statement is a sufficient answer. The rules will be attended to more strictly, and greater attention will be paid in future. The Comptroller of Accounts has also given his explanation on the matter.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I want the position of the Government to be made clear with regard to the numerous cases of defalcation.

President.—I do not catch the spirit of what you say. I assure you that more attention will be paid in the observance of rules.

Demand No. XIV was then put to the vote of the House and carried.

President.—Next comes Law and Justice.

Demand XV— Law and Justice— Rs. 1·5 lakh.

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—Sir, I rise to move the Demand for a grant of Rs. 1,50,426 under "XV-Law and Justice". The

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

increase over the current year's grant is mainly due to the following reasons.

A. Law Department.

Office expenses and Miscellaneous.

The excess is due to the provision of Rs. 60 for an almirah to the Anjikaimal Sirkar Vakil's Office, as already explained in the budget memorandum.

B. Civil Justice.

1. Chief Court.

Registrar's salary.—The present Registrar is drawing the maximum pay of his appointment—viz., Rs. 250, whereas the officer who occupied the post at the beginning of the current yeay was drawing Rs. 160 only. Hence the excess of Rs. 1,210 in the budget of 1102.

Establishment.—The excess is due to the increments falling due during the course of the year.

Cycle allowance.—The provision made under this represents the grant of an allowance of Rs. 5 to the short-hand typist.

Office expenses.—The excess of Rs. 300 over the current year's grant is towards the cost of the type-writer to be supplied to the Chief Court.

2. District Courts.

Establishment.—Increase of Rs. 251 due to the increments accruing to the Sheristadars and typists during the course of 1102.

Temporary establishment.—The decrease of Rs. 706 in the budget estimate for 1102 over that of 1101 is chiefly due to the transfer to a separate head under "(4)—Process Establishment" of the provision for the ten temporary peons on Rs. 9 each sanctioned to the Central Nazaretes of Anjikaimal and Trichur. Under "Contingencies" there is an excess provision of Rs. 750, and this is accounted for as follows:—

Purchase and repair of furniture.—An excess provision of Rs. 250 has been made for the purchase of additional tables and chairs.

Service labels.—Anchal charges collected for the service of processes in the I. P. cases are remitted to the Treasury, and service labels are used instead. This accounts for the enhanced provision of Rs. 500 under the sub-head. There is no loss to the Government on this account.

3. Munsiffs' Courts.

Establishment.—Increase Rs. 895. In the current year provision was made for 3 temporary clerks on Rs. 20 each, and

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

provision for that was shown under "Temporary establishment" in 1101; but these appointments have now been made permanent, and the expenditure on this account has been shown under establishment, and this accounts for the increase.

The excess provisions explained above are absolutely necessary. I hope that the whole Demand under "Law and Justice" will have the full approval of this House.

Motions Nos. 96—107.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,040 for "Salary of the Legislative Assistant to the Government Advocate" by Rs. 1,200.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,470 for "Establishment" by one rupee.*

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,209 for "Chief Court Establishment" by one rupee.*

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 2,570 for "Temporary Establishment of Official Receivers, etc."*

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 2,570 for "Temporary Establishment".*

Mr. M. K. Raman.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 30,701 for "Process Establishment" by one rupee.*

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—*To omit the allotment of Rs 800 for "Fees paid to Inspector".*

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 800 for "fees paid to Inspector"*

Mr. C. N. Ittiravi Nambudiri.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,43,300 under "Law and Justice" by one rupee.*

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,43,300 under "Law and Justice" by one rupee.*

Dr. A. R. Menon.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,43,300 for "Law and Justice" by one rupee.*

Mr. K. Sankaran Nambudiri.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,43,300 under "Law and Justice" by one rupee.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Sir, I have tabled this motion to call the attention of the House to two or three points. The first point is about the status of the Government Advocate in the State. We find, Sir, that in the Darbar list he comes last. That is a very anomalous position for the Head of the Law Department to come even below that of the Superintendent of Agriculture.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

President.—Which place do you wish to assign to the Government Advocate?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—He should be given a place above that of the District Judges and below that of the Chief Court Judges. I propose that his pay also may be raised to Rs. 500.

My second point is with regard to the appointments made in the Judicial Department. I find that the appointments in the Judicial Department are made without any reference to the Chief Court. The Chief Court must be consulted in the matter, and that would be a salutary deviation. The present policy should be changed.

The next point is that no officer in the Judicial Department should be given a post outside the Judicial Department, and the amount of salary he may get, if so transferred, should never be considered, as this will affect the sacred trust reposed in him.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—I fully agree with the Hon'ble Member for the Jews.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—I support the view of the Hon'ble Jewish Member to raise the pay of the Government Advocate to Rs. 500.

President.—What is his present pay?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Only Rs. 350, Sir.

President.—What is the pay of the Government Advocate in Travancore.

Mr. M. Krishna Menon.—In Travancore it is Rs. 600, which is equal to the pay of our Senior District Judge.

President.—Was not the Registrar placed in the same status as the Munsiffs?

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—No, Sir. His pay is only Rs. 250. I want this anomaly to be rectified at once so that the Registrar may be placed on the same footing as the Munsiffs.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—I beg to move this token motion with a view to bring to the notice of this House that the present pay of the Registrar of the Chief Court is absolutely insufficient, so far as his status is concerned. In all the courts in the Presidency, as well as in Native States, the status of the Registrar is superior to that of the Munsiff. In some places he is placed on the same level as the District Judges, and High Court Registrars are invariably promoted as District and Sessions Judges. In Government Proceedings, dated 12th May 1908, published in the Government Gazette, the pay of the Registrar of the Chief Court was fixed at Rs. 150 to Rs. 200. In 1913 the pay of the Munsiffs was raised to Rs. 250, and similarly the pay of the Registrar was

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

also raised to Rs. 250 with an annual increment of Rs. 10. Unfortunately, in 1922, when the Government raised the salary of the Munsiffs from Rs. 250 to 300 with an annual increment of Rs. 15, the Registrar was left alone, with the result that the maximum pay of the Munsiffs is Rs. 300, whereas the pay of the Registrar is only Rs. 250. I do not know whether this is an oversight.

President.—I may tell you that it will be rectified. The Registrar will be placed on the same footing as the Munsiff.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—I wanted to say that the maximum salary should be increased to Rs. 350. No Registrar of any High Court occupies a position corresponding to that of the Munsiffs. They rank higher, throughout. Unfortunately, I find from pages 24 and 25 of *the Civil List* that the present Registrar, Mr. Krishna Ayyar, has put in 17 years service, and gets a salary of only Rs. 250, while Munsiffs who have put in 9, 10 and 11 years of service get more than Rs. 250. Mr Subrahmanya Ayyar gets Rs. 285, Mr. Ramalinga Ayyar gets Rs. 270 and Mr. Cherian gets Rs. 255. Mr. Krishna Ayyar, who was appointed as Sirkar Vakil in 1084, and who has now been appointed as the Registrar of the Chief Court, gets only Rs. 250 after putting in 17½ years of service. This difference is due to the omission made in 1922 to raise the salary of the Registrar to Rs. 300. I want to bring to the notice of the House that the Registrar is a very important officer of high status, and it should not be the idea of the Government that the Registrar should be sent out as Munsiff. It is well-known that the Civil and Criminal returns are prepared by the Registrar, and he exercises some sort of control over the work of the Judicial Department directly under the Judges. His position should be certainly higher than that of the Munsiff. So I will request the House to consider the question of raising the salary to Rs. 350.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I agree with the above remarks.

Mr. M. Krishna Menon.—I do not think there will be any difference of opinion with regard to raising the pay of the Registrar.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—This is a matter which ought to be considered in all aspects. This question may be considered along with other questions before the Special Finance Committee.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—The question of increment beyond Rs. 300 may be considered by the Finance Committee. The Government can give Rs. 300 now without referring to the Committee. On that assurance, I do not press the motion.

President.—The Government have already given assurance to that effect.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—We have borrowed from British India several things, good, bad and indifferent. The establishment of the Official Receivers and the Central Nazir system come under this category. I do not propose to say anything at present about the Central Nazir system. About the Official Receivers I want to speak a few words. The returns that have been published by the Government in answer to question No. 450 of the Kumbham session make it sufficiently clear that the establishment is working at a heavy loss to the Government. Up to Dhanu 1101 more than Rs. 4,000 had been spent on that establishment, while the income was only Rs. 630. Now, Sir, Cochin is not a large industrial or commercial country to expect many cases of insolvency involving large amounts. From the returns it would be seen that very little has been obtained by the Receivers as commission. The Trichur District Court Receiver has received Rs. 39-0-7 in 1100 and nothing in 1101, while the Anjikaimal District Court Receiver has received Rs. 646-11-11 in 1100 and Rs. 102-10-11 in 1101. I wish to know whether it is not yet time for the Government to consider the question of closing the establishment of Official Receivers even after a trial of three or four years. These establishments were created in 1099, and since then its working was never satisfactory from a financial point of view. The Courts were before that managing with Receivers appointed by the Court. There are several Vakils in the Bar who can spare some of their time. Why not they be appointed to do the necessary work, instead of keeping up the establishment of Official Receivers, as is done at present? There are now dozens of petitions pending with the Official Receivers. I do not think that many cases have been closed by the Official Receivers. I would like to know what is the advantage derived by the Government by continuing such an establishment.

President.—I would like to have the opinion of the Chief Court in this matter.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—What, Sir, is the advantage to the Government or to the people or for any one except the Receivers themselves from continuing this establishment? I, therefore, move the omission of the allotment of Rs. 2,570 for temporary establishment, Demand No. XV—B. 2—District Courts.

President.—Is not the appointment of Official Receivers obligatory according to the Regulation ?

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—I shall read the letter from the Registrar of the Chief Court. "From the administrative point of view, the institution of an Official Receiver is highly desirable, as a necessary appendage to an efficient system of

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

administration of justice. The only practical alternative is the appointment of separate Receivers for separate estates, which is inconvenient and undesirable for more reasons than one, and on the whole far more expensive to the litigant public. In the case of comparatively small estates, it wil be practically impossible to secure Receivers on the percentage system of remuneration, and the payment of special remuneration will almost invariably be too costly, and therefore, ruinous to the creditors. It will be practically impossible for the Courts themselves to directly administer the small estates which are likely to form the majority. The system of separate Receivers will not secure uniformity of practice in the administration of insolvent estates so well as that of a permanent Official Receiver. The existence of the latter will also be more conducive to promptness of administration, and the realisation of more satisfactory value to the asset concerned. Moreover, so far as the knowledge of the Judges goes, wherever a proper law of insolvency has been enacted, there has been the institution of Official Receivers. Looked at from the financial point of view, no doubt the establishment of Official Receivers has been working at a loss, as will be seen from the figures, a statement of which is appended to this. But it is too early to say definitely what will be the financial result in the future. But seeing that the institution is a necessary appendage of Judicial administration, the Judges doubt whether the question of expenditure, until at any rate it becomes clear that it is exorbitant and prohibitive, is a relevant consideration. They also doubt whether, in connection with the financial aspect, a separate consideration of the income and expenditure of Official Receivers and their establishments, quite independently of the Judicial Department, is proper. Taken as a whole, it will be clear that the addition of the said officers and their establishments will not materially affect the financial profits of the department as a whole. Even if there will be a permanent loss resulting from the institution, much, if not the whole of it, will be compensated for by the desirable relief which it is certain to afford the District Judges and by the improvement in the quality of insolvency work, if the Official Receivers are invested with quasi-judicial powers as contemplated by the Regulation."

Mr. A. B. Salem.—May I know whether the Official Assignee in Madras is paid a fixed salary, and whether the Government has any information on the point?

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—I do not know.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—We do not object to the appointment of the Official Receiver, provided he is satisfied with the percentage he gets from the estate. The thing is only that there should be no salary attached to his office.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

President.—That is the point raised by the Government Advocate, and the Government also holds the same view.

Mr. N. Padmanabha Menon.—Under Standing Order 26, we may pass on to the next item.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—Then, I withdraw the motion.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—According to the Central Nazir system, only a limited number of peons are placed at the disposal of the Nazir, and considerable difficulty is experienced for the successful working of the system.

President.—The Chief Court has been referred to as to whether the system is beneficial or whether it should be abolished. The matter is under correspondence with the Chief Court.

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—Now, the establishment has been strengthened, and the result may be watched.

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—The Chief Court has been requested to issue instructions in the matter.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Those who are in the legal profession are put to much trouble, and I suggest that this system may be abolished.

President.—What is the opinion of the Bar Association in the matter?

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—The Bar Association is of opinion that the present system may be improved, instead of being abolished.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—Sir, as a tentative measure, the establishment of peons may be strengthened, and the results awaited. This, I think, will remove to a considerable extent the general dissatisfaction about the system.

President.—The strengthening of peons has been already done. But I do not know whether any provision is made in the budget.

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—Five additional peons have been already entertained.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Then, I withdraw my motion.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—My only object in tabling this motion is to know why the Boiler Inspector is paid an extra fee in addition to his pay of Rs. 150. The work he has to do is not sufficient, and there is no necessity of paying this extra fee. A sum of Rs. 850 is seen paid to the Boiler Inspector as fees.

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—The payment of fees is governed by the Rules under the Factory Regulation.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—Does the Regulation fix the amount of fees?

Mr. M. Krishna Menon.—The Government collects fees as per the Regulation, and half of it is paid to the Boiler Inspector.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—Is it obligatory on the part of the Government to pay this ?

President.—Is it obligatory ?

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—Under the Rules framed, he is to be paid.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I propose a reduction of one rupee in the provision of Rs. 2,40,000 under "Law and Justice." My object in doing so is to call the attention of the House to certain circulars issued by the Chief Court to the lower judiciary to regulate the work done by them. Sir, is it a good policy merely to increase the quantity, while at the same time the quality is diminished? The idea of the Chief Court seems to be to increase the disposal of cases. Mere disposal of cases is not doing justice. It is justice that we want. It is true disposal, disposal in the light of justice, that is demanded by the litigants. If it is disposal somehow or other that is insisted upon, the litigants can as well throw their cases into the backwaters.

President.—Do the circulars say that they must show a certain number of disposal? The circular, as I understand it, is that preference should be given to old cases, and new cases should be disposed of only after the old ones, that is, for the purpose of showing the number of cases disposed of. But the Munsiffs pay attention to old cases; and only after the old cases are disposed of new ones must be handled.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—And no case should be more than one year old. I do not know what the details of the circular are. I have experienced the effects thereof. Suppose there is a very small case in which there are not many questions to decide, it cannot be disposed of except in its serial order. Here the discretion of the Munsiffs is bound down.

President.—Is there any such circular, that is to say, that, when you have got simple and complex cases, the simple ones could not be taken up before the old ones, etc.

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—There is no such circular.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I only said I experienced the effects of such a circular.

President.—What is the circular ?

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—I shall read it. "The number of old cases disposed of by the Judges is far below the mark. No old cases were disposed of by the Trichur District Judge during the month. It is not known why. He will be requested

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

to submit extracts from the proceedings paper of such of the old cases as were posted for hearing during the months, showing the action taken during the month. The number of old cases disposed of by the majority of Munsiffs has fallen much short of expectation. The District Munsiff of Irinjalakkuda, Mr. M. P. Cherian, was on leave for 15 days from 22nd Kumbham 1101, but the number of old cases disposed of by him in the month till that day was only one, and that was quite disproportionate to the number of working days in the month. The Chief Court expect that the Judges and Munsiffs will give greater preference to old cases than they have done and show better results."

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—But there was another circular.

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—This was in Kumbham 1101.

President.—This is the circular enjoining that old cases should be taken up and that new ones should not be handled until the old ones are disposed of. That is only to check the tendency of the Munsiffs to attend to new cases in preference to old ones.

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—This is the latest circular on the point.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—I should like to know whether the circular enjoins on the Munsiffs that leave should not be granted to Vakils.

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—It is all a mistake. One does not take care to understand. Under the old Vakil's Regulation there was a provision to grant leave. But after the passing of the new Vakil's Regulation, the present Chief Judge remarked that there is no meaning in granting leave to Vakils, and that the proper course for them was to ask for an adjournment either by written or oral application. Certain Vakils, misunderstand this.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—Is there any circular that the case should not be adjourned. If a Vakil is unable to attend a particular case on account of ill-health or some private business, and puts in an application for an adjournment, the Munsiffs do not invariably allow it. That would be putting the Vakils in a very ridiculous position.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I am not here to advocate the cause of absentee Vakils. They should look to their own business. But, Sir, the circular has been understood by the Courts to be almost peremptory orders to dispose of cases in accordance with their serial order. I said I do not know the contents of the circulars. But I have felt the effect thereof. The Munsiffs go at a break-neck speed. That should be stopped. We want justice.

President.—Do they shirk evidence? They cannot say "we won't examine witnesses, we won't take evidence". Now, when you have evidence to tender, they cannot stop it.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.— Justice should be tempered with mercy. Sir, you yourself had been a Munsiff and a Judge, and we know what experience the litigant public had at your hands. You have left a tradition behind you. But now we notice a great change in the Munsiffs. They are running at a very great speed, even where they have to take evidence. Indeed they cannot shut out evidence. The Chief Court sends circulars of this sort, and the Munsiffs and Judges, tied down by these instructions, try to dispose of cases posthaste. The remarks are invariably, if not always, made with reference to the number of cases disposed of and not to the quality of the work. It is not the number of cases that are disposed of that should be taken into consideration. The Chief Court seldom make remarks based upon the fate of the decisions in appeal. That is more important for purposes of justice. The percentage of confirmation should always be considered. Suppose that is very low, then the work of the Officer concerned should be deemed unsatisfactory. Where a large number of an officer's judgments suffer remand or reversal in appeal, the Chief Court must certainly take to task the officer concerned. Sir, our officers in the Judiciary are sitting on the Bench from 11 to 5, and then burning their mid-night oil at home. And yet, we are surprised to learn that, at the end of the year, their work is styled unsatisfactory, and they get a wigging, as it is called. Matters are going like that. The public that have to resort to Courts of Law suffer on account of these. If we had such a developed legal system as obtains in England or America, none would have complained. But to introduce such systems we have to wait. When the people have lakhs and lakhs, in the banks then I think it will be time to introduce such systems. Then we can dispose of cases in two or three days. The economic condition of our State is far different from America or England. Sir, we should not sacrifice efficiency and justice for disposal. We must give a large discretion to the Munsiffs and Judges. Justice should always be tempered with mercy.

I should like to know if the circular is intended to improve the administration of justice. If that is so, I would apologise or withdraw all that I have said. The best way to attain the object is not to take into consideration the number of disposals of a Munsiff or a Judge for purposes of periodical returns. Justice is not to one party alone.

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—That is the very reason why the learned Judges of the Chief Court want speedy disposal. Our clients cannot afford to meet the cost of the case, if it is being indefinitely postponed. That is why the learned Judges are anxious to see that cases are disposed of as early as possible.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I would like to point out one complaint in this connection. There is a widespread complaint that the process peons take summonses to parties and return them, saying that summonses were refused without actually taking them to the parties concerned. In this way a number of summonses are being returned. We, the practising lawyers, know the truth of cases, (*Laughter*) and can judge them without formal evidence. There have been cases in which the process peon was not even seen anywhere near the roads where those summoned live, and he returns the summons saying that it was refused, and an *ex-parte* judgment is pronounced by the Court. Therefore, I request you to frame a salutary rule that, where a summons has been returned, saying that the party refused to accept it, the same may be ordered to be sent by registered post and substituted service ordered.

Mr. Chakko Cheruvathur.—There is a circular to that effect, and that is being followed.

Mr. O. R. Chummar.—In some Courts it is being done. I have seen it in the District Court here but not in the Munsiffs' Courts.

President.—I think there is a provision in *the C. P. Code*.

Mr. Chakko Cheruvathur.—Yes, Sir, about sending the summonses in the case of respectable persons and of those residing in foreign parts, more than 400 miles away. Such summonses are sent by registered post, and in other cases, if the Court deems it reasonable.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I don't think there is any such rule. It has to be made a rule.

President.—When summonses are not served, and if the Court delivers an *ex-parte* judgment, then you can put in an application for a review.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—But the review is refused on the ground that the party refused to accept summons. That is how the matter stands. A rule may be introduced so that the process peon's report should not be the last word in the matter.

Mr. Chakko Cheruvathur.—The public are put to very great inconvenience on account of the circular of the Chief Court. The presiding officers of the lower Courts stand upon that circular, regarding the disposal of the cases. The public are put to very great inconveniences in the matter of the enforcement of the circular.

Another thing which I want to bring to the notice of this House is with regard to the delay on the part of the Govern-

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ment in revising *the Civil Procedure Code. The British Civil Procedure Code* was revised in 1908, i. e., 18 years ago. Our Government is only considering the question of revising it which began from 1095 or 96. We have now to follow *the Code of 1079*, i. e., 21 years aback. Now I think *the British Code* is going to be revised a second time. Then only we are going to revise it for the first time. How are we going to keep pace with the British? I should say it is very late in the day to revise our *Code*. If want to be up-to-date and to take advantage of the benefit of the decided cases, then we must move on with the times. I do not know how far the revision is going to be postponed.

Another thing I find also from *the Administration Report* of the last four or five years is the necessity for a Chitti Regulation which was under the consideration of the Darbar for a long time. I had asked certain questions with regard to this Regulation. These questions were not answered. I attribute it only to want of time. I do not find fault with the Government for that, although it was months back. I want to emphasise the necessity for a Chitti Regulation. The want of it is very keenly felt by the lower orders among the public. The Co-operative Societies are only taking root. The poor people who do not get sufficient income want some public institution in which to invest their money. There will be some scheming fellow near by who will start a *Kuri* in which all the poor folks join, and the result is that, after three or four years, it will collapse. They blink. So that there must be some Regulation to regulate the conduct of these *Kuries*. In Travancore the Chitti Regulation was passed more than 10 years ago. I bring this fact to the notice of this House just to show that our State is lagging much behind in not legislating upon these matters.

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—The Law Committee had been asked to revise it. They were asked to draft a proclamation regarding it. A proclamation making it law here just like the Contract Act, etc. Subsequently, the Law Committee was asked to draft a new Regulation on the lines of the British Act, and I know the Secretary was attending to the work. When I was asked by the Government to expedite the matter, I looked into the files, but I was not able to get the copy of the British Act in which the necessary changes were noted by the Secretary. The Secretary said that he remembered having handed it over to the Head Clerk. The Head Clerk, when asked about it said it was not handed over to him. I have to begin the work anew. The work is more or less of a clerical nature except in regard to one or two mattesr.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Dr. A. R. Menon.—My object in tabling this motion is to call the attention of the Government to the inhuman and most uncivilised punishments inflicted upon our countrymen. I refer to the most atrocious whipping administered either publicly or privately by the judicial authorities. I submit that ordinary punishments may be inflicted. The judicial authorities little realise that, when a man is punished with whipping, it wounds his moral susceptibilities, it wounds his pride, no matter who the man is. The only argument advanced in favour of such a punishment is that it will have a deterrent effect upon the individual. In all countries, whether large or small, the less the rigour of the punishments, the less the number of crimes, and the more harsh the punishments, the greater the number of crimes. That is a statement which I will be able to prove to the satisfaction of you all, when we see the results in future. I would rather request the Government, if it is not possible for them to suspend this most abominable punishment which is most offensive to all self-respecting persons. I hope and trust that you, Sir, with your judicial knowledge, would see that something is done in the matter.

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—That is only for juveniles.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—The best thing is to avoid it altogether. If you cannot find your way to do so then some other punishment may be inflicted—a fine or something like that. And it should not be considered as a judicial punishment. It would be prejudicial to the interests of a boy of, say, 16 years old, who does not understand what he is doing and the consequences thereof. I would strongly urge the abolition of this sort of punishment.

President.—Now, I will put the Demand to the vote of the House.

It was put to votes and allowed.

Demand XVI—Jails.—Rs. 4 lakh.

Mr. A. K. Venga Ayyar.—Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 39,880 under "XVI—Jails". The provision for the year 1102 is in excess of the grant for the current year by Rs. 1,904. The increase is mainly due to the enhanced provision made under the heads—"Jail Establishment", "Miscellaneous" and "Manufactures".

Under "Jail Establishment", the increase of Rs. 130 is due to the periodical increments falling due during the course of the year. The enhanced provision of Rs. 180 under "Miscellaneous" is for the purchase of a new bicycle for the Central Jail, and that under "Manufactures", viz., Rs. 2,500, is for the purchasing of raw materials for the manufacture of the articles in demand by

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

the Medical Department. This latter expenditure, I need not inform the House, is productive of more revenue.

Now, I request that the House will grant the Demand.

Motion No. 108.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,931 for "Central Jail Establishment" by one rupee.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I will now draw the attention of this House to the question of punishments brought by the Hon'ble Member for the Irinjalakkuda Constituency. He has dwelt on it and I do not think I need do so any longer. This brutal punishment must be abolished altogether. Our people are a set of peace loving people—more peace loving than others in the whole of India. We find in our Jails only 186 people at any time of the year out of a population of about 10 lakhs. That shows the peace loving and the law abiding nature of the people. To such a people the punishment of whipping is abominable, and should be abolished altogether. We are a very civilised people in the State, and this punishment is a blot on our civilisation and culture, and I hope that the Government would take early steps to abolish it altogether.

The next point that I wish to refer to is the absence of a society here corresponding to the Prisoners' Welfare Society in British India. This is a matter which is not for congratulation for us. We want such a society, and it must be a quasi-Government society. The public should have as much interest in it as the Government. The Government should help it and then it will be as good as the Depressed Classes Development Society. There have been cases in which people are repeatedly convicted, and the only remedy is to divert their attention, while they are in the Jails by teaching them some useful occupation. If you can get an employment for them in a suitable place, I am sure it will improve their lot in life, so that they may not be face to face with no work. Then the only alternative left for them is to commit another crime. So, while they are in Jail, we should impart some moral and religious instruction also together with the teaching of some occupation. I hope the matter will receive the attention of the Government. If there is some society to look after them when they come out of Jail, I think we will not have the necessity of sending them again to Jail.

President.—What are these societies that you refer to?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—In Madras and other Mofussil places, for example, Nellore, they have such societies. It can be seen from the review of the Madras Jails.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—In most of the districts they have.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—It is called Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—It shows that the Government have also some responsibility.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—As soon as the prisoners are discharged, they are handed over to this Society. In that way, after their period of imprisonment, and sometimes before it, they are given employment. Let us take the case here. If an ex-convict comes to us for some work, we do not generally give him anything. On the other hand, we turn him away saying "You are a Jail bird; you have no employment here." That is the lot of these poor people, and they go from door to door for work.

President.—Then about the moral and religious instruction, what do you say, Mr. Matthai?

Mr. C. Matthai.—I don't think the Education Department undertakes the work anywhere. Of course, there may not be any harm.

Motions Nos. 109 to 112.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 29,270 for "Central Jail Establishment" by one rupee.*

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,160 for "Sub-Jails" by one rupee.*

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 43,400 for "Jails" by Rs. 400.*

Dr. A. R. Menon.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 43,400 under "Jails" by one rupee.*

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—The point which I wish to bring to the notice of the Government has already been brought by the Member for Irinjalakkuda and the Member for the Jewish Constituency, and therefore, I wish only to state that literary and moral education should be given to the people, and a Discharge Prisoner's Society should be established.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—A point of information. I brought a similar motion last time, and said something about the up-keep of Sub-Jails at present. You promised that you would look into the matter. May I know whether anything has been done?

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—Orders have been issued to the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer.

Mr. Sheik Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur.—I submitted a report to the Government regarding the Ernakulam Sub Jail, and action has been taken on that matter. The building has been improved, and sufficient accommodation made; similarly in the case of the Irinjalakkuda Sub-Jail, and it is now in the hands of the Chief Engineer who is constructing it.

President.—That matter is in connection with the Sub-Jail accommodation question.

Mr. Sheik Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur.—And sanitation.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

President.—Is there any demand for sanitation in Sub-Jails?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Sub-Jails are visited by Medical Officers, and they look to sanitation also. I have brought to the notice of the Government after verification the necessity for improved sanitary arrangement in the Vadakkancheri Sub-Jail.

President.—Latrine arrangements?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—I don't think.

President.—I mean to ask whether any action has been taken for providing better arrangements.

Diwan Bahabur Dr. V. Verghese.—I have not seen any. When I visited a second time, it was the same, Sir.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—We have already made an estimate for additional accommodation in the Irinjalakkuda Sub-Jail.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—My complaint is about the present accommodation itself, no ventilation, no light, absolutely no convenience. What I request is that the Diwan of Cochin should visit at least one Sub-Jail, whenever he finds it convenient to do so.

Mr. Sheik Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur.—He is perfectly right in saying that. I have also brought it to the notice of the Government.

President.—Yes.

Then, Mr. Nunez, token motion or substantial motion? Motion for a cut of Rs. 400.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—Well, I consider it as a token motion.

President.—You may reduce it to one rupee.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—As regards the moral teaching referred to by the Member for Kunnamkulam and the Jewish Constituency, I don't think we can imitate England in the matter. That requires a great deal of public opinion and other factors which unfortunately do not prevail here. One thing we can do. That is complete segregation of the first offenders from the habituals.

President.—There are separate blocks for them.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—When they work, they can see each other. Then the first offenders see that the habituals are so comfortable, happy and well-looked after that they want to go back to the jail. That is the reason why we find in *the Annual Reports* increase in the number of offenders. In order that this may be prevented, two Jails separately, not connected with each other, may be constructed—a separate camp.

President.—As it is, the cells are in different places, and the habituals are kept separate from the juveniles or first offen-

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ders. They take particular care and precaution not to mingle these two—separate cells and blocks also.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—But they can see each other during working hours and at the time of meals, which is given in the *verandah*.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—But the construction of Jails is like that.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—But then we can construct a shed away from the existing part for the first offenders or at least a separate wall. I hope the Government would see to it.

Another thing about juvenile offenders. As given in answer to a question, the minimum number of juvenile offenders has averaged from 12 to 16 a year. A Reformatory School should be started. You can give them good flogging. Let them not be sent to the Jail. I say, again, juveniles need not be sent to the Jail. These first offenders may be given good thrashing, instead of being sent to Jail, for, in the latter case, when they see the habituals are happy, they hope to be similarly happy. By going to Jail, they need neither work nor earn.

Mr. M. Krishna Menon.—I wish to know one point, Sir, whether these discharged prisoners are supplied with necessary funds and clothing to reach their homes by the Government?

President.—What is it?

Mr. M. Krishna Menon.—Whether they are given travelling expenses and necessary clothing to reach their homes. They have uniform in the Jail. That will be taken away when they are discharged. How they reach their destination I want to know.

Mr. V. B. Vaidyanatha Ayyar.—They are given.

Mr. M. Krishna Menon.—I wanted to get that answer for the purpose of showing that there is no necessity to form any association of any other kind. Our prisoners are mostly Cochinites, though now and then outsiders come in for the purpose of robbing. The first impression of the discharged prisoner will be to reach his home and not to go to the Salvation Army to hear the sermon. He will be more anxious to see his mother, father, wife and children. So there is no use of starting a society.

You make Jail life very pleasant. If you teach them some profession and make them work in the Jail, it is not at all pleasant, because you don't get any produce when you work in the Jail, whereas when you work at home, you will get the produce.

President.—Your point is there is absolutely no necessity for a society, when the Government supplies them with necessaries to reach their homes.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. M. Krishna Menon.—Yes, Sir. He will only be anxious to come to his house and not go to the Salvation Army to hear preaching. There is industrial training in the Jail, and when he goes home, he can work.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—That is what the present prisoner's want.

Mr. M. Krishna Menon.—Some of them. We also want them to teach others. They are well-trained experts.

President.—Is it because that our State is so small that you don't want all this?

Mr. M. Krishna Menon.—From Trichur a released prisoner wants to reach the southern extremity; in four hours he reaches home. There is absolutely no necessity for these things. When the prisoners are discharged from Vellore, they are helpless.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—No, no. The Government pays some money.

Mr. M. Krishna Menon.—They must be supplied with funds to reach their homes.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—If there is a society, it can be done through the society. You do not want a third man.

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—Under the Jail Rules, it is provided that every prisoner shall be furnished with funds necessary to reach his home; but the amount is to be decided by the Superintendent.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—Sir, in Punjab, there is a Jail Enquiry Committee appointed, because public opinion was growing very strong that the Jail prisoners were not treated like human beings, but that they were treated like wild animals. Nothing was done to teach them the three R's or to treat them properly. From the papers of two weeks ago, I learn that the Government accepted the Report and the suggestions of the Jail Enquiry Committee. These cases of wrong doing were emphasised by the Jail Enquiry Committee of the Punjab, and the Government are going to act according to their suggestion. I do not know whether the Hon'ble Member for Vyttila has understood me right, that something should be done in this line.

President.—Then there is another motion by Dr. A. R. Menon.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I wish to call the attention of the Government to one fact. Officials are sometimes attacked by the prisoners and there are organised mutinies. Now, a number of cases come under this category. I may say, Sir, that it all depends upon the mentality of the Superintendent. It is only true that you cannot get a better officer to manage your Jail than the gentleman who is in charge of it now.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

President.—The present Jail Superintendent?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Mr. Labouchadiere.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—Also the gentleman who was his predecessor.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I don't know anything about him. I know only about the present man. Now, Sir, here is a gentleman who understands his duty very well.

I have been to the Jail two or three times, not as a prisoner but as a visitor, and I have been struck by the great kindness and gentlemanly behaviour that the Superintendent has always shown to the prisoners. As a matter of fact, they are ten times much better treated than the patients of the Civil Hospital. The charge paid for food for each prisoner is somewhere between three and four annas, whereas in the hospitals there is the magnificient sum of 1½ as. or 0-1-11 ps.

The object of this motion is to show to the Government that the power of the Superintendent must be restricted to corporal punishment and that only on two grounds.—(1) in case there is an organised mutiny; (2) in case there is an attack upon the officials of the Jail.

The second point to which I wish to draw the attention of the Government is that the juveniles should be separated from the habituals.

Now, Sir, there is a rule in the Jail that a man who is a convict and one who is known as a K. D. is to wear a black cap and others in cases of light sentences a red cap. Now, I went there. There were two boys undergoing the fourth punishment within a term of two years, and the boys were enjoying their lives like anything! Once they were sentenced to two or three months, a second time for six months, and it goes on increasing. The Jail authorities admit that once these boys are admitted in the tender age, invariably they go again. It would be better if these juveniles are removed from the pernicious influence of the habituals.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—May I know whether there are any schemes for the supply of water in the Central Jail?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—There is a proposal for the supply of water pump and pipe for next year.

President.—The water is to be taken from a big well in "Sankariah's Home." Is it not?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Yes. The water was being taken by headloads. Now, we have a pump and pipe so that enough water may be had for use in the Jail.

The question of granting Rs. 39,880 under "Demand XVI-

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Jails" was put to votes, and was carried.

Demand XVII—Police—Rs. 1·81 lakh.

President.—The next Demand is Demand No. XVII—Police.

Mr. Sheik Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur.—Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 201,500 under "Demand No. XVII—Police".

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—That includes non-votable items also.

President.—What is the correct figure?

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—Rs. 1,81,064.

Mr. Sheik Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur.—I have not much to explain nor is it necessary in the face of the figures published in the budget. The Finance Member has lightened my work. He has explained the excess expenditure of Rs. 16,000. This excess expenditure was incurred for the training of candidates at Vellore and for the purchase of arms from the arsenal.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—There is an item here "Water allowance."

Mr. Sheik Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur.—That is given to every man working in the Mattancheri and Pallivirutti Stations. This year the strength of the Mattancheri Station has been increased by ten men.

President.—They do not get water. They purchase water from the men who sell it there, and we pay them.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Then about "rents, etc".

Mr. Sheik Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur.—In certain places we have no buildings of our own for stations; so we have to pay rent.

President.—In Trichur we have not got a Government building. Is it for the Cusba Station?

Mr. Sheik Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur.—Yes, Cusba.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—What is this "reserve allowance"—Rs. 4,100?

Mr. Sheik Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur.—It is an allowance given to the Reserve Police. The Reserve Police get more salary than the other Police. The Reserve constable get Rs. 3 more in the form of an allowance.

President.—Is it pay that we give to Reserve men?

Mr. Sheik Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur.—Not exactly. Their pay is the same as that of the other Police; but, when the Reserve was formed, to get suitable recruits they were allowed a little more—Rs. 3.

President.—It is more or less pay. Reserve people get Rs. 3 more than the ordinary constables.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—Ordinary constables have to work day and night.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—I want to ask a question. Is there any necessity to keep such a large number of Reserve people? Will not a smaller number do? Is there any necessity for so many constables in the State? I refer to the total number.

President.—You ask whether the strength of the Police cannot be reduced? That will depend upon the question whether these men have got enough work or not. I think every man has got enough work.

Mr. Sheik Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur. – Every man in our force has got enough and more to do. Now, for instance, the work as is being carried on here; we find constables are sent to villages on beat. It may be that a village has nothing of any importance. It may be that criminals do not go there. Yet the constables go. It is merely because the system has been adopted here. In British parts, in many places, where there are no criminals and there is nothing to watch or guard, and no particular information to get, beats are not sent. In olden days they were sent, but now the system has been put a stop to. But here, there is difficulty in stopping it. The villagers always desire for the Policemen's attention. You know, Sir, as well as everybody else in this House, that any number of people have been putting petitions saying beats may be sent to their villages; no Policeman goes there, and some people even want outposts to be established. That is the prevailing idea everywhere here. It has not been possible to stop this system at once. I do not think it can be stopped at once

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—I do not say that it should be stopped at once. I suggested that just to do good. Of course, I have got a cut. I shall speak about it. In my proposal for increment of pay I have to say that it is certainly possible, only by reducing the number of subordinate Police; the money gained by that device can be utilized for enhancement of pay.

President.—I think your scheme was to abolish some of the outposts.

Mr. Sheik Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur.—Yes, certain outposts, and in others to reduce the strength, i. e., where we have four men now to do with two or three men, etc. Then we can give better pay.

Mr. Sheik Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur.—That is the scheme before us. The Finance Committee is in charge of it.

President.—The Finance Committee will consider it.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—May I know, Sir, whether the Trichur Cusba Station cannot be located outside the Municipal limits? Now, there are two stations inside the town.

Mr. Sheik Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur.—I have no objection to the suggestion to locate the Cusba Station outside the town but for the fact that we have to look to the centre of crime. Cusba criminals go into the towns, and the town criminals go into the Cusba limits. It is necessary that the Cusba or Town Station-house officers should be constantly in touch with each other. What is more, complainants in villages near towns have occasion to go into the towns for certain purposes of their own. It is easier for them to go to the existing Cusba Station, if they have any business than to go to a place which is out of their way. Several such circumstances contribute to the location of the Cusba Station near the town. You will find that Cusba Stations are similarly situated everywhere, even in the Madras Presidency.

President.—It is for this and nothing else; they will come into contact with each other more often and can exchange views. Of course, in case we find the crime is abnormal in a particular locality, which is far away from the town, certainly, the officer in charge must see that the station is established there or near that place.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—May I know, Sir, whether Railway Station constables serve any purpose other than saluting the first and second class compartments? (*Laughter.*)

President.—I don't think, Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar, we should answer such questions. Police people ought to salute not only occupants of the first and second class compartments, but all respectable persons. That is their discipline. They are used to do this. You might have noticed another thing in the course of your travelling in the Railway for a long time—these people taking their beat-books to somebody to get them signed. Then, you see, some accidents may happen in the Railway They have to guard against them.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—Cannot this be done by one or two constables travelling in the train, Sir?

President.—Of course there are Railway Police travelling. Our Police see whether any man, any suspicious character has got down. Then all of a sudden he may get a telegram that a man is marching in a particular way. These Police people have to guard whether he is in the train or not and all that. They may detect any case. Sometimes the Railway Police may bring a prisoner. Suppose a prisoner is brought to Trichur from

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Ernakulam. There must be somebody to take charge of that man. This is one of the main objects of sending these men to the Railway Station.

Mr. Sheik Abdui Qadir Sahib Bahadur.—Further, if the Railway Police have got any information about any crime committed there, and they want information to be carried to them, the same information is given to the beat-constable here. So and so is a Member of the Council of Madras; he will be going over to that side. He is shadowed sometimes. We have to do our duty in co-operation with the Railway Police. But this does not mean that it must be removed altogether.

Motions Nos. 113 to 117.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,209 for "Establishment" by one rupee.*

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 800 for "supplies and services" by one rupee.*

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,01,500 under "Police" by Rs. 100.*

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,01,500 under "Police" by one rupee.*

Mr. K. Sankaran Nambudiri.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,01,500 under "Police" by Rs. 500.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I have tabled this motion only to show what action has been taken upon that resolution that was brought here.

President.—Which is that resolution?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I asked certain changes to be made in the status and pay of the Sub-Inspectors so as to bring them to the same level as in Travancore, and the Government replied that the matter will receive their sympathetic consideration.

President.—The Commissioner of Police has submitted a scheme for revision, and it is being scrutinised by the Special Finance Committee.

Mr. C. Achyuta Menon.—The task seems to be stupendous on account of so many schemes forwarded to me for scrutiny.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—The object of my motion is to draw the attention of the Government to the inadequate supervision exercised over the feeding of the cattle which are sent to the Pounds. Although we spend Rs. 1,000 for feeding charges, I think the major part of this amount is not utilised for the purpose for which it is intended. Whoever is responsible may be directed to pay closer attention to this matter. It is only for that I have brought this motion.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—We levy feeding charges, and we spend that in feeding. If any instances are brought to our notice, the matter shall be looked into.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—This difficulty is felt even under the Municipality. Though the Municipality give the feeding charges, the contractor will take the money, and would not feed the cattle.

President.—The only check for all these cases is, when a case comes before us, to give some exemplary punishment. That is all we can do. Low-paid men cannot be controlled.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—I have tabled this motion to give—

President —You want this to be treated as a token motion ?

Mr. George Chakyamuri. —I want some constructive scheme effected as to the pay of the officers of the Police Department. But, as I understand the Commissioner of Police has placed a scheme before the Special Finance Committee, I do not want to take the time of this House by my suggestions. I should like to place before you some information regarding one thing. Going through the pay of all the officers, I find that all of them have got increase of pay except one officer, i. e., the Prosecuting Inspector of the State. I will convince the House beyond doubt that it has been an injustice done to that officer. I will read the figures from Medam 1086 to 19th Makaram 1101.

President.—Does your scheme take note of the unsatisfactory pay of this Procecuting Inspector?

Mr. Sheik Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur.—Yes, Sir. In the first report I have not recommended for any increase of pay, but in the second report I have recommended.

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—He has recommended to raise his pay to that of a Circle Inspector.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—That is First Grade Inspector. In 1086 the First Grade Inspector was drawing Rs. 125 to 150. It has since been increased to Rs. 200.

Second Grade Inspector—Rs. 100; since increased to Rs. 125 to 150.

Prosecuting Inspector—Rs. 75 to 100. That remains as it was.

The Head-quarter Inspector was drawing Rs. 70 to 90. It has since been increased to Rs. 75 to 100.

First Grade Inspector	—Rs.	40	increased to	80
Second Grade do	— ,,	40	do	70
Third Grade do	— ,,	25	do	60
First Grade Head-constable	— ,,	20	do	30

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Second Grade Head-constable	—	Rs.	15	increased to	25
Third do	—	,,	12	do	20
First Grade constable.	—	,,	8	do	15
Second do	—	,,	7	do	12

So that you will kindly find invariably in all cases an increase of pay has been made leaving out this one officer, and the present incumbent has been the Presecuting Inspector for 13 years. In the beginning the prosecution consisted of 2 men which was increased to 3 and then reduced to 2. Now, the whole prosecution is being carried on by this one officer. I fail to understand why a distinction should be maintained between the Prosecuting Inspector and other Inspectors. To my mind, I believe that is the recommendation of the Fraser Commission in British India. In British India and Travancore there is absolutely no difference between the Inspector of Police and the Prosecuting Inspector. The prosecution of crime is of as much importance as the investigations done by the Inspectors. So there is absolutely no justification for the Government in maintaining the invidious distinction. Of course, the Government may say that the question will be considered by the Special Finance Committee. That is why I want to make special mention of it to this House. I understand that that person is an old man who has been put in 25 years approved Government service, and if the Special Finance Committee is to have its deliberations for one or two years, I do not know how this will benefit him. He is not expected to be in the service for more than three or four years. In view of the fact that such instances are not in existence either in British India or in Travancore, and in view of the fact the position in which the present incumbent is put, I would request the Government to see that justice is done to him.

President.—I shall consider the matter.

Mr. M. Krishna Menon.—In this connection, I beg to bring to the attention of the House that the T. A. given to the Prosecuting Inspector in Travancore and in British India is not the same as we give in the State. It is much low.

President.—They get the same scale of pay also. But the T. A. is not the same as the Circle Inspectors.

Mr. M. Krishna Menon.—The Circle Inspectors and the Prosecuting Inspectors are on the same grade.

President.—They are drawing Rs. 150 to 200 and 125 to 150. The pay of the Prosecuting Inspector is Rs. 75 to 100. The question is whether he should not be brought to the same grade of pay as the Inspector.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—There is another anomaly. The First Grade Sub-Inspector now gets Rs.80. If a new man is appointed, he will draw only Rs. 75. Then there would be an Inspector of Police drawing less than a Sub-Inspector. That would

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

be very funny indeed.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—It is better to leave all these things as they are, so that we may understand the whole thing. All these cases we are going to consider. Mr. Puduval recommended for the increase of pay of the Chief Court Registrar.

President.—That case is settled. But we have not considered this question. This did not arise for consideration at all.

President.—Is this a matter that requires immediate attention without referring to the Special Finance Committee?

Mr. Sheik Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur.—Yes, Sir. I think so.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—Sir, why the present Commissioner of Police was appointed by the Government has been made clear by the answers supplied to us. The Government was afraid that the Police administration was getting off its moorings, and the Government wanted to bring the Police administration into line with what is obtaining in British India. I do not know whether we have had time enough to give any opinion upon the work of the present Commissioner of Police.

President.—What is the general feeling?

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I will not be justified in making a statement about the general feeling. The Commissioner had only two years to work to bring the Police administration here into line with that in British India. Upon such a matter, general feeling cannot be formed so soon. The general public have very little idea of British methods. In this connection, I do not deal with those matters. But, Sir, I may refer to certain things which are borrowed from British India. One is the Police Sports. Police Sports are themselves very good indeed. But to collect subscriptions from the public for that purpose, I do not know how far it is advisable.

President.—That is done in British India also.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—Then that should not be imported.

Mr. Sheik Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur.—It is done there.

President.—Persons may think it to be a useful institution, and to encourage them they give subscriptions.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I agree that the Police Sports form a first class institution. It is only collection of subscriptions from the public for that purpose that is bad.

President.—That is voluntary subscription.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I do not know, when a Police Sub-Inspector goes in his uniform and collects subscriptions, whether the subscriptions are voluntary or compulsory. Where the line of demarcation lies, I fail to see. After some days the very Sub-Inspector may have to meet the subscriber in a quite different and unpleasant capacity. Suppose the Police officer asks

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

for subscription either in his own name or in the name of the Commissioner. Do you think, Sir, it will be refused? It is there that the difficulty lies. There may be many who will pay voluntarily. I think that, when the Police Sub-Inspector goes and asks for subscription, in the case of 90 per cent of the people, it will be tantamount to a compulsion to pay. It will not become either donation or subscription. Suppose a man has paid a decent subscription, say, Rs. 100, and suppose the Sub-Inspector or the Commissioner has to enquire into something against him. The Police Commissioner may be in fact above all these But, as for the Sub-Inspector who has got Rs. 100, not as bribe but as donation, would it not influence him in his enquiry. Would not this present, subscription, or donation —call it by whatever name you like—would it not have some effect upon the working of the Sub-Inspector's mind? It seems to me these fears are not imaginary but real. It may be, Sir, in very many cases these subscriptions are paid voluntarily. People would perhaps like to pay the Sub-Inspector something as subscription, when he goes there in his uniform.

President.—You say in the matter of subscription there is some underlying thing. When we receive a request for subscription, we may refuse; but when the persons come to us and ask for subscription, we are not so bold to refuse, and we pay something.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—To quote an instance, Sir. I can understand Dr. Rao going round for the 'Poor Fund' of his Hospital. That is one thing. He can only treat his patients, but he has no authority over them. The case of a Police officer going round for subscriptions is quite a different thing. The Policeman is a person in authority. He can bring a charge against any man in Cochin. When he comes there, anybody would feel inclined to oblige him. So I say it becomes a compulsory subscription.

Then, Sir, there were certain questions asked regarding drinking at the Police Sports. It does not look nice to encourage drinking and dancing under Police patronage, if that has really occurred. Any one who had an idea of Trichur of these days would doubt that these were encouraged by the Police. Even if it were a private function, to have drinking and dancing under Police patronage, is certainly objectionable.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—It was a private function arranged by the Police Commissioner.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—It was taken as an appendage to the Police Sports.

President.—Police Sports, I can understand, but this dance I cannot understand.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. Sheik Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur.—The Sub-Inspectors were asked to collect any subscriptions. Printed requisitions were sent out to all gentlemen, and they were requested to subscribe what they could towards the Sports. That is how the subscriptions were collected.

President.—Who collected subscriptions? Did anybody go?

Mr. Sheik Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur.—In some cases the gentlemen paid to the Sub-Inspectors, asking them to give it to the Commissioner just to avoid the money order commission. In that way some money has been collected by the Sub-Inspectors, and transmitted to the Head-quarter Inspector. Sub-Inspectors were not asked to collect. If the Hon'ble Member has any grounds for objecting to this collection, I shall see that they do not exist in the future. But as far as the Government know, dancing was a private function. It is wrong to consider that it was a part of the Police function. If the people think so, we can't help it. They must change their mode of thinking.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—The pay of the Police force is not commensurate with their work and responsibilities. For the purpose of peace and protection of persons and property the Police is an essential element in the administration. Their work is risky, hard, and one which requires a good amount of discretion and legal knowledge. For example, a constable who has got the power to arrest or to prevent a breach of peace can bring about serious miscarriage of justice, if he does not do it carefully and with discretion. Is it not, therefore, essential that the units of the Police force should be men of good legal knowledge, character; and above temptation. Should we not offer decent pay and sufficient encouragement in order to attract the right sort of men. Fancy a Policeman getting 6 annas 5 pies a day at Rs. 12 a month, against the daily earnings of an ordinary cooly who gets more than 8 annas a day! It may be better imagined than described how far such Policemen would discharge the duties expected of them, and clearly the fault is not entirely theirs.

Our Commissioner with his vast knowledge of British practice will be able to tell us how the pay of our constables compares with that of the British constable. He will also tell us whether there is any difference in the work allotted to them and in the cost of living.

In view of these facts, is it reasonable to suppose that our constables will have any incentive to work actively and honestly, if their work is not duly appreciated. It is really surprising that a constable, grown grey in the service, gets the same pay of Rs. 12, which a newly entertained constable also gets.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

President.—No increments are given.

Mr. Sheik Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur.—No, Sir.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—Here the necessity for the long urged time-scale becomes apparent.

Again, a Reserve constable gets an allowance of Rs. 3 for working in the Reserve, which the Policemen working in the crowded towns of Mattancheri, Ernakulam and Trichur are not paid. These latter have to do night patrols and other difficult items of work, while the work of the Reserve is comparatively light. There seems to be no justification for this differential treatment. A good deal of heart-burning to the heavy-worked town constables also exists on this account. It is not known whether such a difference exists in the British Police. It is also understood that want of adequate Police lines in Trippunittura, Ernakulam and Trichur Towns causes much hardship to the low-paid constables who are frequently transferred for one reason or other. It is not known whether these facts have come to the Commissioner's notice, and if so, what steps are taken to remove the same.

A few words about the Police outposts.

Mr. Sheik Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur.—Lands are being acquired for Trichur, Ernakulam and Trippunittura and several other places. Provision is made in the budget.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—Is it with the Public Works Department?

President.—In Trippunittura we find some provision made.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—It has already been abolished. I do not think any provision is made.

Mr. Sheik Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur.—There is no proper site at Trippunittura. There is one, but that is a costly site. Therefore, the matter is under correspondence.

President.—Many of them have not escaped the attention of the Commissioner.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—Is it a fact that the outposts in charge of constables do not serve any material purpose, and one constable in the outpost is free from duty for 10 or 15 days, if the strength happens to be two or three.

Was the question of abolishing these outposts and arranging patrols from the charging stations ever considered by the Commissioner? If he is satisfied that the work can be done equally well without outposts, could he not recommend the abolition of these outposts, and use the savings to enhance the pay of the other men.

President.—He has made proper recommendations to the Government.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—Placing an outpost and its villages under an ordinary constable can be of very little benefit to the public. Is not the investiture of a constable with the charge of distant villages far away from a Sub-Inspector's charging station liable to be misused. May I know whether the outpost general diary is of any practical use?

How does the pay of our Sub-Inspectors compare with that of the Travancore Police with whom they have often to work together?

President.—Your proposal is to put a Head-constable in charge of these outposts and not an ordinary constable.

Mr. Sheik Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur.—But now there is a paucity of Head-constables and a multiplicity of outposts. The result is certain outposts are without Head-constables. If the number of Head-constables is increased, all the outposts can be provided with Head-constables. There are certain outposts which exist for no special purpose, and I may say that a Head-constable in such an outpost is a mere waste. Better use can be made of him, if he is put somewhere else. That is a matter of detail.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—In the outposts they actually do no work. One of the constables will always be sleeping. He will not be allowed to go away. Another carries the post and another the diary of the beat.

Mr. Sheik Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur.—It is not correct. "Sleeping business" is done by turns. Constables who have to go on long beats cannot be expected to do it every day. The sentry on duty is relieved by the constable who returns after beat. I hope my Hon'ble friend will not deny them this indulgence.

Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—May I know whether allowances are given to beat constables, when they go beyond 6 or 8 miles?

Mr. Sheik Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur.—They would not get it if it is within their jurisdiction.

Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—It depends upon the jurisdiction and not upon the distance that they go.

Mr. Chakko Cheruvathur.—Raising of subscriptions for the PoliceSports is against the express provisions of *the Standing Orders*. What is stated in the S. O. No. 59 is that, without the previous sanction of the Diwan, no subscription shall be raised. There was a question asked by the Hon'ble Member for Kunnamkulam whether the previous sanction of the Diwan was obtained, and the answer was that the Government was aware of it. Being aware of a fact and getting sanction are two different things. We all know that Police constables are the last persons with whom we would like to have anything to do. To all outward appearances the Hon'ble Member for Police was

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

telling that no force or exaction was wade use of, in the matter of collecting subscriptions. In the practical working of it we all know how it can possibly be. So we would very strongly request the Government that the raising of subscriptions, which is against the expressed provisions laid down in *the Standing Orders* should be stopped. Of course, Police Sports are required. We are amenable to Police entertainment and also to Police parties. They should not go about begging for that. It is against the prestige of our Government also. Any amount which the Hon'ble Member wants this House will be glad to give him, towards their entertainments.

President.—For entertainment of the Police officers?

Mr. M. Krishna Menon.—Certainly not. We are not prepared to give any amount for that purpose.

Mr. Chakko Cheruvathur.—Any amount which is reasonable.

Mr. M. Krishna Menon.—Any amount is unreasonable for the encouragement of the Police Sports.

Mr. Chakko Cheruvathur.—We have to raise our voice strongly against the raising of subscriptions. I shall bring to the notice of this House also the raising of contributions from the low-paid constables. A question was asked whether a graded contributions list was given by the Hon'ble Member for Police —constables 6 pies, Head-constables one anna and so on. We are trying here to get them better living wages.

President.—What is the contribution for?

Mr. Chakko Cheruvathur.—A permanent fund for the Police Sports.

Mr. Sheik Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur.—It is a fund more for the Reserve Police. May I speak, Sir? For the Reserve Police I have started hockey. When these men play hockey, they want some soda or other light drink. I think, after hard exercise, they must be given something, and this fund is utilised for that.

Once in a way the Reserve force may go for route march, at the close of which refreshments would not be unwelcome. To meet such expenses a small fund is maintained, and contributions towards this fund are made from their pay.

President.—What do you call this fund?

Mr. Sheik Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur.—It is called the Police Sports Fund.

President.—I hope you have got a Band Fund also.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. Sheik Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur.—The bandsmen are poor people, and if they want to send their children to school or require money for any urgent purpose, the Band Fund comes to their rescue, and the amount given as loan is collected from them in small instalments.

President.—Is it not a sort of Provident Fund just to enable them to save something ? I hope that this fund is not diverted for any other purpose ?

Mr. Sheik Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur.—It is a reserve fund intended to meet the urgent demands of the bandsmen.

President.—Why do you collect this three pies and six pies from the Police constables ?

Mr. Sheik Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur.—This is intended for the supply of proper dress, refreshments, etc., to those Police constables who take part in the various items during Police Sports and similar purposes.

Mr. Chakko Cheruvathur.—This is not what is seen from the Proceedings issued (Page 108). It is seen that there is compulsion on the part of the Commissioner in collecting these amounts from the poor subordinates towards this fund, instituted for conducting the annual Police Sports. Moreover, this is not reserved for the Reserve Police alone, but is also extended to the other Police constables. The order runs thus.— " It is therefore hereby ordered that a monthly subscription be collected from the Sub-Inspectors, Head-constables, constables, etc., ... " It is also seen that reminders were also issued for expediting the collection as per the Proceedings, which sufficently proves that the contribution is not a voluntary one. From the question it is clear that the sanction of the Government was not obtained for collecting the subscriptions.

President.—There may be some mistakes somewhere. Let us pass on.

Mr. Chakko Cheruvathur.—Another point is about the examination which is arranged to be held in 1102. There was an examination for the Police constables in 1099. The results of this examination were not published. A large sum of money in the shape of T. A. has been spent for the journeys performed by the Police constables to attend this examination. High expectations were also given to the candidates, if they were to pass in this examination. The publication of the results has also been delayed. I do not know how far the Hon'ble Member is justified in holding an examination in the ensuing year. I want to know the results of the examination in 1099.

President.—Is there an examination next year ?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. Sheik Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur.—This year there was an examination. Next year too there will be one.

Mr. Chakko Cheruvathur.—I want to know about the examination held in 1099.

Mr. Sheik Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur.—I was not here then and I do not know about it.

President.—You please refer to Mr. Krishna Menon, the then, Commissioner of Police.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—I wish to speak a word about the Police Department. Sir, on an examination of the existing staff of Sub-Inspectors, one would find that there are two sets of people in it. One is those who have grown old in the Police force, who have joined it as constables or Head-constables or from a very low order. They were promoted in course of time as Sub-Inspectors, and they are generally men who have very little of general education.

Mr. M. Krishna Menon.—The statement is not correct. There is no Sub-Inspector who is not qualified.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—There are persons, but I do not wish to name them. The Hon'ble Member for the Police Department knows full well that there are some who do not possess the requisite educational qualifications, and who have been promoted as Sub-Inspectors. I do not know whether they joined the corps as constables or Head-constables. My point is that, unless we appoint men of general education as Sub-Inspectors, justice is liable to beat stake in the hands of Policemen with old fashioned methods, and of little general culture and education. Sometimes there is danger, and we are having instances of it. However, it is gratifying to see that there is a change in the policy, and Sub-Inspectors who are appointed now are graduates, and consequently men of some general education. There is a great deal of difference in the angle of vision of an educated man and of an uneducated man. I would strongly urge the Government on the exigency of taking only such men as Sub-Inspectors who have attained a high standard of general education. In many cases, when communal questions come, if the authorities in position are men of some general education and tact, many of the difficulties that crop up can be overcome. One who is only accustomed to certain old methods, probably finds it very difficult to get on amicably under the modern social ideas. Every day public opinion is changing. Persons who have very little of general education always find it very difficult to keep pace with the change of public opinion.

Then, another thing I want to point out is about the money collected towards the Police Fund. I do not want to add to what

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

has been already said, but I shall also join in the protest against such collections. Then, with regard to the question of dancing, I have to speak one word in a different tune, not because that I am much in favour of dancing. But I ask, why not the Police officers have some enjoyment, after their work is over? Why should we object to it? Is a Policeman expected to be on duty always without any sort of enjoyment or rest? There are certain pleasures which are liked by all men, and why should we grudge them to the Policeman. The Policeman also has his own home, and homely parties. I think we have no right to ask the Policemen always to be stiff-necked.

President.—As long as it continues to be a private matter, nobody can stop it.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—If there is any intemperance on their part, then I would object to it personally. If a Policeman wants to indulge in a little bit of it, I do not know what right we have to take him to task for it, however much we may regret his action. Of course, I am for total abstinence, and I would wish every man to be so, but I cannot coerce him to accept my opinion. So I think that there is no necessity for us to discuss such a subject in the Council.

The Demand under " Police " was then put to the vote of the House and carried out.

Demand XVIII—Education—Rs. 11·58 lakhs.

Mr. C. Matthai.—Sir, I beg to move for a grant of Rs. 11,57,665, and in doing so, I would like to touch upon some of the salient features of the budget that is now placed before this House for scrutiny—I mean the educational portion of it. I should also like to reply to a few criticisms for which I had no time during the general discussion of the budget. In the first place, I must point out, as I did the other day, that in estimating the expenditure of the Educational Department you should look not at the gross total but at the net expenditure. It is only in that way you can arrive at the real contribution of the State towards the education of its subjects. And then, in the second place, there is another fact that I should like to place before this House, and that is the actual expenditure on Education is not represented even by the net expenditure, as seen from the budget estimate. You will find that every year we budget for an amount which is considerably higher than the actual requirements of the year. Well, you might ask me why we budgetted for an amount that we did not actually require for the department. You may ask me this question. "If you are sure of managing with a smaller amount, why should you ask for more,

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

and thus create alarm in the mind of my friend, the Finance Member, and in the minds of those of my friends who sit on the other side of the House?" I will explain this. I will lay before you certain special circumstances and certain difficulties this department is labouring under in the preparation of its budget. We prepare our budget in the month of April. After that comes the re opening of the schools. It is only then we are in a position to realise what our actual requirements for the year are going to be. One often feels at this time as if in a huge household of babes who have woke from a long sleep and begin to cry all together to proclaim that they are hungry. It is some such feeling that one has at that time. For instance, one school would write in to say that they have a rush of pupils more than was expected, there is no room to accommodate them, there are no teachers, no equipment, and so on, while another would say that the number of pupils have not risen up to their expectation, that there are superfluous teachers on hand, and that it is not known what to do with them, while a third report would come in to say that a terrific storm had swept over a particular region, and had brought down some of the temporary sheds that had been provided, and that they could not manage, unless the fallen sheds were rebuilt. At such a time you cannot ask them to try the experiment of open-air schools. I am myself an advocate of open-air schools. I may tell you the Chief Engineer and myself are devising a kind of open-air school-room—not open air class under the shade of trees, as some Member suggested last year—but an open air class-room with a permanent roof that will answer the conditions of our country.

President.—Is not the Chelakkara School, recently built, of this design?

Mr. C. Matthai.—Not exactly, Sir, though the Chelakkara School building is so constructed as to get plenty of air and light and has a permanent roof. Now, I shall just refer to a few other difficulties of the department. One would report that there was a rush of Pulaya pupils, and Pulaya pupils, as you know, have to be given food and clothing so that we would want more money, and then another would say that there are so many Muhammadan pupils that have sought admission, and you may know Muhammadan girls are given special stipends, thus increasing the expenditure. I do not want to weary this House with a tale of our woes, but I just want to give some idea of the uncertain factors that we have to work upon in framing our budget, and therefore, what we try to do is to err on the safe side. The budget figure is a little higher than what we would actually

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

require for the needs of the department. The Finance Member himself comes to our help. We have a certain number of sanctioned posts in the establishment of Sirkar schools, and we know that all these posts are not likely to be filled up. At the same time, owing to technical rules, we are not permitted to omit these from the budget estimate, though we know that they are not likely to be filled up in the course of the year. Hence for all unexpected contingencies we draw upon this reserve. We take good care to see that we do not spend anything more than what would be needed to meet the bare necessities. And, therefore, at the end of every year we are able to show a handsome balance. When you look at this year's budget, and compare it with the revised estimate, you will find a saving of Rs. 50,000. I may say at the end of the coming year, though we have budgetted for 12.68,000, if you deduct the fee income, it will come to Rs. 9,30,000 of which about Rs. 50,000 is in excess of the actual requirements of the year. And, therefore, I should like to place before this House this fact, that for the year 1102 the actual expenditure on the Education Department will be only to the extent of Rs. 8,80,000. Well, I do not deny this is a liberal contribution for a State like ours. And, as I said, we have all long been pursuing a liberal and progressive policy in regard to education, and we have all long been helped by our benign Government in extending the benefits of education to all classes of His Highness' subjects, and I think it is a matter on which we can take legitimate pride.

Now, I should like to turn to certain other criticisms that were raised in the course of the general discussion. I do not mean to dwell on the question of lavish expenditure on Secondary Education, but I should just like to mention this fact that our Secondary Education is not really costing us very much. Secondary Schools cost a great deal, but if the income is also taken into account, they are not so expensive as we might think. Our Secondary Schools, are not institutions that we could dispense with. If we take a right view of education, we shall see that the Secondary Schools form the backbone of our system of education. We speak of the progress of mass education in the State. We have progressed, perhaps, more than any other province or State in India. In British India they have realised the fact that no real progress is possible for the country, unless it is found possible to educate the masses. For that purpose even the poorest is given elementary education. Every province is trying its utmost to put all available funds at the disposal of the Government for this purpose. (*Hear, hear.*) We have been following this policy. One drawback in British India is want of properly

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

qualified men to staff Vernacular Schools. If you compare the qualifications of school masters in British India and our State, you will find that in British parts a man who has passed the 4th Class is appointed as a teacher in a Vernacular School. We have been careful in raising the standard of qualifications of our teachers. We do not allow any man to teach even in the lowest class unless he has completed the course of a High School. We find absolutely no difficulty in getting such men. What is that fact due to? If you compare the Cochin Malayalam Schools with similar schools in other parts of India, you will find they are more efficiently manned. What is that due to? It is due to our system of Secondary Education. There is another view of our Secondary Schools. In many of them we have been able to introduce a deviation by introducing elements of practical, industrial and technical instruction. We have realised the evil of making our Secondary Education entirely literary in character, and we are making experiments on a small scale, and it is gratifying to find that we have been successful. We are trying, as far as possible, to introduce into our Secondary Schools commercial, industrial and agricultural subjects. Thus it can be seen that everything possible is being done by our benign Government for the promotion of the right kind of education.

What I say is, if we find that too many boys are going into our High Schools, and if we have a feeling that there is a superabundance of these institutions, well, in one way we ought to be glad that we have so many of pupils attending these schools. If you are not satisfied with the sort of instruction given there, the remedy is not to abolish the schools altogether. We are trying to tackle the problem seriously and to recast the system of education in these schools. As long as we have got so may of our young people in these schools, it is left to us to so recast, to so model our system of education that the young men and women that come out of these institutions may be rendered fit for useful careers. It is no doubt a fact that very many young men are going about, doing no good work, benefiting neither themselves nor others. But it might be going the wrong way to apply the axe to the root of the tree. What you have to do is to try and make these institutions healthy and useful. Mention was made about handing over Sirkar High Schools to private agencies this year and last year. Particular reference was made to the Trichur Sirkar High School. Members expressed this feeling. It may be well to make some other use of the building. As I told you, I was in favour of the proposal, but to-day I do not think I would advocate it as strongly as I did when the proposal was made. It is for this reason Trichur is a

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

very important, nay, the most important, of our educational centres. Yesterday I was taking the statistics of the student population of Trichur, and I think Members of this House would be surprised to know that the student population of Trichur numbers about ten thousand. There are ten thousand pupils under instruction including both boys and girls. That means about one-fourth of the population of the Town of Trichur. It is due to the fact that there are such large migrations of students from outside. We have got six High Schools—four for boys and two for girls. We have the St. Thomas' College, and an Industrial School for boys and one for girls; we have got the Training School, we have got ever so many Malayalam Schools, and all these put together, you find about ten thousand pupils are receiving instruction in the schools. My point is this. I do not know, if there is any other town on the West Coast from Trivandrum right up to Mangalore—if there is any town on this coast with such a large school-going population.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—With so much unemployed people also.

Mr. C. Matthai—Well, I am doubtful.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—May I request the Hon'ble Member to finish off his explanatory speech so that we may be able to carry on the discussion. It would be a great thing, if he could possibly give us the statement in a brief manner.

Mr. C. Matthai.—Am I to blame for trying to satisfy the Members who have raised these points? Members, I think ought to think beforehand. (*Hear, hear.*) I shall try my best.

An explanation is required, so far as the figures are concerned. I do not know, if there are very many facts that require explanation. I could have waited till the cut motions were moved. But it so happens that many of these things do not relate to the cut motions. Of course, there are certain questions that may come up during the discussion of the cut motions.

President.—I think you have already taken about 25 minutes.

Mr. C. Matthai.—Is that so, Sir? There are very many things yet remaining.

Mr. M. Krishna Menon.—His explanation may stop many of the speeches on the cut motions. In that way, we can gain time.

Mr. C. Matthai.—Now, about Pulaya education. I will only touch upon that subject. Members are specially interested in it. During the discussions here last year, you will remember that attention was called to the fact that we had only 1,500 pupils in our schools. I am glad to inform this House that, as far as

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

I have seen from reports so far received, we have now more than 3 000 Pulaya pupils under instruction throughout the State. The number has been more than doubled. That means that the Pulaya pupils attending schools have increased more than two-fold. We have not changed our policy. We heard a great deal in this House about the encouragement of Pulaya education in the palmy days of Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya. But even then, I do not think the number came up to 3,000. It was considerably less than 3,000. Even that number we got by lavish feeding. Enormous sums of money were spent lavishly upon their education, and we had not the satisfaction that all the money so spent was being properly used. We stopped daily feeding since then. In spite of that we have 3,300 Pulaya pupils attending schools now. Coupled with this fact there is also another. I called for a list of Pulaya pupils reading in Secondary Forms, and I was gratified to find that we have now 24 Pulayas receiving Secondary Education. In 1099 there was only one such pupil. You will see from *the Annual Report for 1100* that four Pulaya boys and one Pulaya girl were studying in Secondary Forms. We have now 24 Pulaya pupils reading in the First, Second and Third Forms. Of these 24 pupils, some have reached the top of the Lower Secondary Department, a good many of whom may go on to the Upper Secondary Department next year. Now, you can have some idea of the encouragement, of the incentive, the aspiration that is put into the minds of the Pulaya population. As the President himself has remarked, we are hoping for the day when educated Pulayas would be found fit for entertainment as teachers in schools. When these young men are found holding decent positions as school-masters, you can imagine what an influence it would have upon the whole Pulaya population. To my mind it appears to be a much more powerful incentive than our doling out rice and *kanji*. There is also this fact to consider. We have one of these pupils reading in the Third Form of a private Secondary School managed by an orthodox Hindu gentleman in which all the other pupils are caste-boys. That shows the changing attitude of the public mind in regard to the elevation of the depressed classes.

As regards compulsory education, we had been discussing this subject and we came to the conclusion last year that, under present conditions, there was no necessity to introduce compulsory education. I find the Hon'ble Member for Chittur advocating compulsory education for his own constituency. I am prepared to admit that his constituency is the darkest region in the Cochin State. I have been visiting that place three or four

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

times every year, and I must say that, while education is progressing rapidly everywhere, in his constituency and perhaps in the constituency of the Hon'ble Member for Tattamangalam, elementary education is progressing at snail's pace. I am prepared to concede that in a place like that compulsory education might ultimately have to be resorted to. In the meantime, we are trying our utmost. The Member referred to a particular village, namely, Rama Varmapuram Puthoor. I visited the place a few weeks ago, and I am trying to do what I can for opening a school there. At the same time I must say that it did not strike me that the people there were really so very poor, to judge from the well-built houses and gilded bullock carts found there. I am not inclined to think that it is a very poor place where they have no money to pay for a school building. I remember another experience of mine in a school near there. A few years ago, I was examining a Night School there—they are not boys but men who attend Night Schools. I was examining them in Geography and Civics. Civics is one of the subjects taught in Night Schools so that they might gain some knowledge of the administration of the State and the work of the different departments. I remember putting a question to one of the men "ഏടൊ, നമ്മളെ ഒക്കെ പരിപാലിക്കുന്ന നമ്മുടെ മഹാരാജാവ് ഏവിടേയാണെന്നറിയാമൊ ?" and promptly came the answer "ആവൂ, അതു് എനിക്കു് അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടെ. അതു് നമ്മുടെ അങ്കരാത്തു് തമ്പുരാനല്ലേ." He was so surprised that I should have put a question on such an obvious fact.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—On a point of information, I find here an item of expenditure for 700 rupees for first aid lectures. Is the work attended to by medical men ?

Mr. C. Matthai.—They are all medical men, except in one school where we have a graduate teacher who was in a Medical College for some years. In that particular school he is doing the work. In all the other schools it is done by doctors.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—Is there any examination conducted and students' diploma granted?

Mr. C. Matthai.—It is one of the B group subjects in which there is no public examination.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—I want to know whether an application was made by the St. Thomas' College for a grant in connection with the extension of the College to the first grade, and whether a promise was made to include it in the budget, and if so, why nothing is seen here. I do not find any budget provision.

Mr. C Matthai.—Recommendations do not appear in the budget.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

President.—The St. Thomas' College grant is working in your mind.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—Was there a promise made by the authorities that the amount would be included in the budget ?

Mr. C. Matthai.—There was no promise on the part of the Government. I had said that the matter would be considered.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—What I understand is that the St. Thomas' College people asked for a moderate grant, and the Director of Public Instruction sent a written communication that a sum of rupees three thousand for the laboratory, that is, one-fourth of the expenditure, would be included in the budget for 1102, and I do not find it in the budget.

President.—Even if the Director had recommended the amount, the Government may not have considered it necessary to include it in the budget. I do not know whether, after all, it was included in the budget submitted by the Director.

Mr. C. Matthai.—It might have been included. I am not certain. But there was no promise.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—There is a written communication from the Education Department.

Mr. C. Matthai.—The communication would mean only a recommendation. 7,000 rupees had already been granted to the College.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—That is for the Intermediate.

Mr. C. Matthai.—It matters very little.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—It matters very much. There is only one private college in the State, and that is being run splendidly well.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—Last year Rs. 50,000 was provided in the P. W. D. for the First Grade College. May I know what was done with it ?

Mr. C. Matthai.—The College could not be accommodated in a building which was used for a High School.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—Why was that change made ?

Mr. C. Matthai.—Because there was no building constructed.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—For the last four or five years you have been considering the question regarding the location of the College. Every year an additional amount is being spent.

Mr. C. Matthai.—A Committee was appointed to submit a Report on the First Grade College and its location. The University Commission was also invited to pronounce an opinion in the matter.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—They conducted enquiries and remarked that it was an ideal site. Sir, unless Government should

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

decide one way or other, this spending large amounts every year cannot be continued. Why are these additional amounts of money to be wasted? I do not understand it. Has the Government, after all, any idea of shifting the College? The House wants to know the views of the Government in the matter. Let us hear the policy of the Government.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I did not hear the answer to my question.

Mr. C. Matthai.—Part of it was spent on the building which was intended for the Lower Secondary Forms of the Government High School at Ernakulam.

The proposal to shift the College to Anappara depends upon the condition that an ample supply of water would be available. The University Commission in their Report say that that point has to be decided before any attempt is made to put up new buildings there. As I informed this House, the Chief Engineer is conducting investigations for the purpose of finding out whether an ample supply of water could be had. As soon as we get definite information on this point, I think the Government would begin seriously to consider the question of putting up new buildings. In a place like Ernakulam one or two or half a dozen buildings like that would not be superfluous, especially in these days when the Harbour is growing.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—On a point of information. What percentage of the school-going population is medically examined?

Mr. C. Matthai.—What we used to do was that all the boys of the top classes of the Primary department and of the Lower Secondary department were examined.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—Well, Sir, I wish to point out that the proportion is very small. Out of one lakh only five or six thousand are medically examined.

Mr. C. Matthai.—The boy who is examined in the lowest class gets his turn in the Secondary department after three years.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—With reference to the sum of Rs. 50,000 I may be allowed to say a few words. There was a motion to omit that item. We had not decided how long we were to remain at Ernakulam. Investigations were to be carried on to decide which would be the most suitable site for our College. So that the understanding was that this item was not to be utilised. You will find that last year not a pie has been spent out of it for the College. Part of that amount has been spent this year for another purpose for which it was not allotted. Sir, I would like to know what investigations were conducted regarding the location of the College. It was clearly stated by the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Government that we were to carry on investigations to find out whether Anappara is a suitable site, failing which, which would be the most suitable one.

President.—The question, as already said by the Education Member, depends upon our finding a good water supply.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—Sir, I shall withdraw the motion on the clear understanding that investigations would be made, and if Government is satisfied that it could be had at Anappara, no further amount of money would be spent at Ernakulam. I would like to know whether investigations have been conducted, and whether the Government have come to a final decision.

Mr. C. Matthai.—I think I made the matter very clear. The Chief Engineer has been conducting investigations. Sir, you will remember that we three went to Tannikkudam, and surveyed the whole region, and ever since that time the Chief Engineer has been carrying on investigations. Until we make certain that Anappara is a suitable place for locating a First Grade College, we will have to wait. And even when we decide that Anappara is suitable, I am sure the thing is not going to reach completion within two or three years. We require a large amount of money to be spent—ten lakhs at least, I would say. Investigations are going on. The Chief Engineer has not got definite data yet.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—May I know whether the University Commission will be coming in one year, whether you will decide the matter within the three years, and whether the work would be begun and completed within, say, five years, after which the College could be transferred ?

Mr. C. Matthai.—The understanding was that the University Commission expected a report from us within three years, and if we did not do it, the Syndicate would take necessary action. We were expected to decide within three years.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—That is the maximum time. Are you going to take advantage of the maximum time ? Does the Tannikkudam Project include the question of water supply ? I think that investigations can be conducted within a fortnight, as far as the question of water supply is concerned.

President.—But the Government's view is otherwise.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—A lot of money is being spent on temporary extensions.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Sir, we want to know whether you have decided to have the College at Ernakulam. If you have, then why this wavering ? We know from past bitter experience that nothing would make you move from this place. Then, why not save us the trouble of discussing all these here ? There is no use of talking much.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. C. Matthai.—I think the Hon'ble Member is uncharitable towards the Government. I do not think the attitude of the Government is what he has represented. Only the Government do not want to act in haste and repent at leisure. The Hon'ble Member for the Anglo-Indians said it was only a question of water supply. But I say it is not a question of water supply alone. There is the question of power. Our College is a Science College having a laboratory, and it requires a large amount of power. A satisfactory decision could be arrived at only after the Tannikkudam Scheme has been investigated.

The House adjourned for the day at 5 p. m.

T. K. KRISHNA MENON,

Secretary to the Council.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly